

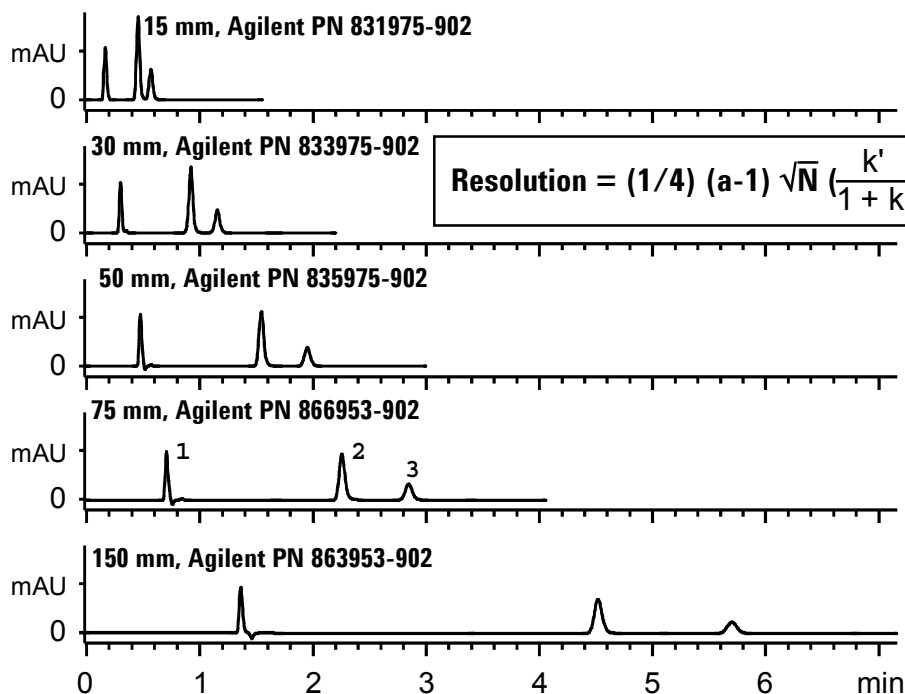
Function of Column Length in Fast Chromatography

Application
Technical
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Today's fastest HPLC methods usually employ low-volume columns. Shortening column length does not alter k' or selectivity (α) obtained when using the longer-column method. Thus, converting to a faster method is as easy as installing a shorter column and adjusting some method parameters in the chromatography software, such as detector response time. Here, analgesics are analyzed on a series of Agilent ZORBAX SB-C18 Rapid-Resolution ($3.5\ \mu\text{m}$) columns ($4.6 \times 150\ \text{mm}$, $75\ \text{mm}$, $50\ \text{mm}$, $30\ \text{mm}$, and $15\ \text{mm}$). Note as column length is reduced there is:

- reduction in analysis time
- increase in peak height
- tolerable loss of resolution

Differences in resolution are explained by the resolution equation. One can alter resolution by varying N , α , or k' . Here, k' and α are constant because mobile phase, stationary phase, and temperature are constant. Thus, resolution changes because of N . Factors that influence N are particle size, temperature, extra-column volume, and column length. In this case, all the factors are constant, except column length. To realize full potential of these columns, minimize extra-column effects.



Highlights

- Low-volume columns are valuable for high-speed analyses, decreasing solvent consumption, and enhancing sensitivity for mass-limited samples commonly used for LC/MS applications.
- Low-volume cartridge columns are as rugged and reproducible as the larger, traditional end-fitting columns.
- Switching from a 150-mm to a 15-mm column reduces analysis time and solvent use ten-fold.

Conditions:
LC: Agilent 1100
Column: ZORBAX SB-C18 ($3.5\ \mu\text{m}$)
Mobile Phase: ACN : H₂O, 1% formic acid (32:68); pH 2.3
UV: 254 nm; Flow: 1.0 mL / min.; 30°C
Inj. Vol.: 5 μL

1. Uracil
2. Acetanilide
3. Acetosalicic acid



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